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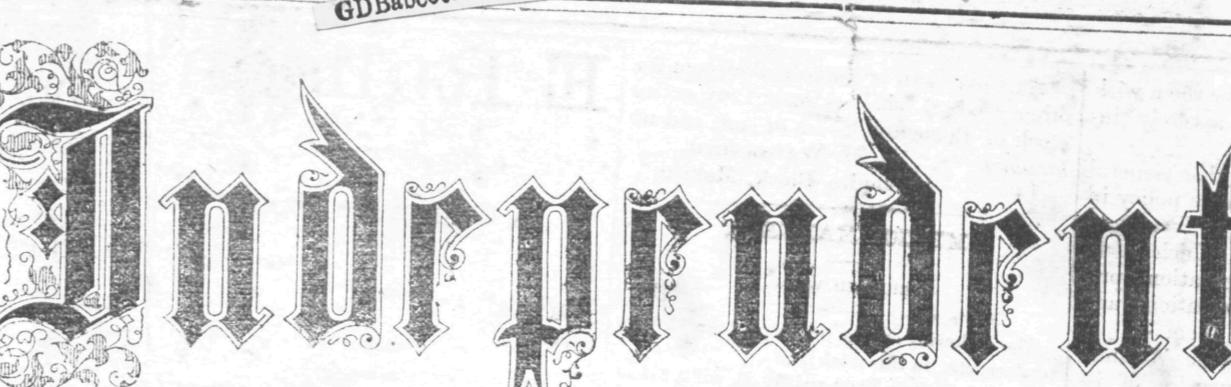
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## And Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

MEXICO, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1873.

VOLUME XII.

NUMBER 26.

Waiting.

A young fair girl a long her flowers,  
And, as blossoms born in May,  
Her mornings still brought summer hours  
Than made up sunny yesterday.  
She did but wait : "Hope is so sweet ;  
We love so well, my love and I ;  
The hours that come, the hours that fleet,  
End in all one glad by-and-by."

A pale worn woman, scarcely sad,  
But tired like those who, too long pent,  
Forget the joy they have not had  
Of the free winds, and drop content.  
She did but wait : "Ah no, to me  
The silent hope is never dead ;  
What are the days that are to be  
But part of the dear days long fled ?"

He came : "The wealth we need is mine ;  
And now ?" "Alas ! she said "in vain.  
I wait the love I never comes again.  
For my love of old days,  
We two from all the world apart !  
I must go lone on earth's bleak ways,  
He is not now save in my heart."

He wed another. She, alone  
Patient and weary toiled for bread.  
And bygones still was never gone,  
The silent hope was never dead.  
She did but wait : "I have the past ;  
The new days live the old days o'er,  
And there abide until the last  
The by-and-by that was before."

In "Good Words" for April.

CHARITY BOSTON.

BY MISS EMMA N. BEEBE.

AUTHOR OF  
"Margaret Chester," "Happy Light," and  
"Ruth Hawthorne."

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year  
1872, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress,  
at Washington.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE STREAM PLUNGES.

Mrs. Beach came to clean up the house  
and help generally, though perhaps thinking  
to superintend. Mother and Fanny  
were to make the cake and attend to other  
preparations, and Grace was coming to assist  
whenever she could. Poor father kept very busily at work, early and  
lately, gladly, that he might be able to do more for me in whose prosperity  
he so rejoiced. But one evening he  
came home with a troubled face, and  
told mother into another room where  
they talked in a low tone for an hour or  
more. On the following day Alick was  
sent for, and mother had a conference with him which lasted even longer, and  
when he left the house, as he did immediately  
on coming from her room, I think mother conferred with him from whom  
nothing had been concealed, and who is  
sure to help though sometimes his aid  
seems long in coming. But other than  
this things went on as usual; nothing  
was said to me and I dared not ask if there  
was trouble.

I had not been long in bed that night  
—for Jerry remained late, when father  
called me, saying that mother was sick,  
and going down quickly I found her in  
a severe chill. Father made haste to  
build the fires, while I used every means  
in my power to make her warm, but without  
success. Henry was called up and sent for Dr. Browning, who pronounced her very ill, and as soon as it  
was light, not daring to trust my own  
skill as nurse, and wanting Ann to be  
with us whenever I sent for Mrs. Summerland,  
Mrs. Webster also came in the morning  
and the two spent the day with her.

"Very well," said Fanny, rising to go,  
and what if Jerry should prove equally  
decided! —the marriage might never take  
place."

"Then it had better not. He can do  
as he pleases."

"You do not consider how kindly  
you are treating him," said his mother.

"I consider everything."

"I will be in again in the evening and talk  
it over," said Jerry kindly, and I gave him a look of gratitude.

and Mrs. Raplee with quiet determination.  
"It would be a scandalous affair to let  
everything drop at this point."

The went away leaving me sorely dis-  
tressed but not repentant. I carried the  
matter to Alick.

"What shall I do?"

"Is it possible that you are in doubt ?  
Go off on a pleasure trip now and I will  
drown you."

Jerry came early in the evening and with  
tender words entreated me to abandon  
this foolish idea. There was as much  
probability of my seeing my mother again  
as though I left her in the best of health,  
he said.

"But go when she needs me so much  
would be great cruelty. I will be your  
servant until let us stay with her until I can be  
spared."

"My bride must not spend the first  
weeks of her wedded life in a sick room  
—she must be gay and happy."

"Then I cannot become your bride  
now. I should be the most wretched of  
mortals were I to do as you wish."

"But you need not be. Your mother  
shall have every comfort; we will engage  
Mrs. Summerland to stay with her, and  
Grace will be her daughter."

"Jerry, it will not do. For the present  
at least, she needs me. We might not  
have to walk but a little while."

"And we might have to wait long. No  
we must be patient."

"Then perhaps the whole affair should  
end here."

"Chatty, is this the return you make  
to it ?" she said.

"No, mother, and I will not go."

"But isn't it time ?"

"Not quite, and we have put it off. I  
will stay with you until you are well."

"That is a great comfort dear ; God  
has heard me."

Shelthiel knew what comforting-sounds  
of right-doing those words came.

If I could have told her all it would have  
taken half my burden away.

Father early and took my place  
and slapping of doors in rapid succession.

"Mercy, what a noise ! Do get  
that woman to express her opinion in some  
other way ! She will kill your mother !"

"You are very kind to do so much for  
me !"

"I suppose you will acknowledge  
that I have no property that your father  
is—"

"Jerry, I will not hear that ! it is  
quite too late ! We have never laid claim  
to anything outside of what we are. We  
are only of great eminence."

"You are probably unaware that, as a  
family, your good name in this respect  
is gone, that I have just helped to save  
you from disgrace."

"I have no wish to arrest him, but it is  
quite too late ! Is there no staying  
time ? If you think so poorly of me as  
to believe the report at all, a dead man  
will be of no avail. So there is no other way  
than to ask you again to trust me—to  
love me. But this is all that troubles  
you."

"No," I said, and told him the rest.

"You have done nobly, my dear, and  
you will be thankful by and by. Take  
courage." Then he kissed me and went  
in to see mother.

"We must postpone it until mother is  
better. I see no other way."

"So speaks impulse," said Fanny. "The  
affair is very awkward and distressing,  
but must be looked squarely in the face ;  
we must consider it as not relating to the  
present, merely, but also to the future.  
You must remember that it does not con-  
cern you and your family alone, but Jerry  
and us as well ; that it has already been  
postponed once, and besides being a

great disappointment to Jerry, to do so  
again will give rise to gossip that must be  
unpleasant for us all."

"I remember distinctly, and am sorry  
as I can be for the disappointment, but  
the gossip I do not fear. It is to be hoped  
that not a single friend is invited who is  
not sensible enough to see that this is  
the only course to be taken now."

"They are parted," I said.  
He rose, went into the hall and took  
his hat, but I sat still. He turned the  
door knob and then came back irresolute-  
ly.

"It is all to end thus, is it ?"  
I did not lift my head or reply, and he  
went away.

To end thus ! my dream of a life of  
ease and position in pleasant companion-  
ship, of a voyage over the seas, and a jour-  
ney among the old world's wonders  
—to wake out of this to plain, penniless,  
expectationless Charity Boston ! And far  
more dreadful to find the dearer dream of  
my brother's lack of principle seemed  
just dreadful enough to be true ; it was in  
harmony with things unexplained before,  
and evidently believed by my informant.

"Alick ! O the pain crushing  
the heart of our mother ! Round and  
round in my brain they whirled in frag-  
ments, and every word brought gifts of even  
greater value. They then exhibited most  
beautiful bridal apparel, far more costly  
and elegant than that which had been  
prepared from our scanty means, and  
which they had ready made, because  
anything so simple as they knew mine to  
be, was not rich enough for Jerry's bride.  
With this I was to have been surprised  
at the last moment.

Looking upon the glittering array, I  
said, "Have I then fallen so low

## MEXICO INDEPENDENT

MEXICO, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1873.

### Our New York Correspondence.

*Scandal about the Vienna Commission—The Erie Investigation merely a smut machine—The Winston-English Libel Suit—Fate of a Blackmailer—Chat about the Fashions.*

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, April 28, 1873.

### OUR VIENNA COMMISSIONERS.

The Herald correspondent at Vienna telegraphs a sensational item that "swindling is reported in connection with the appointment of the American Commissioners to the International Exhibition."

This is a serious charge, and General Van Buren, the United States Commissioner to the International Exhibition, owes it to himself to show that the charge is unfounded. The correspondent makes the specific charge that parties have paid from three to six thousand dollars for appointment as Commissioners. We trust there is no truth in the allegation made by the Herald correspondent. Let the authorities at once make short work of this terrible scandal, and shorter work of the parties implicated if proven guilty. There could be no sympathy or mercy for the wretches engaged in such infamy.

### THE ERIE INVESTIGATION

seems to have switched off into a sort of "smut machine," and some very black smut is being bedeviled over certain people in consequence. It has been evident to the knowing ones from the start that an invisible power—a power of which the Committee seems to be entirely unconscious—has been at work controlling and directing its operations. The counsel to the committee conducts the case in the interest of the present Erie management as well as he can without making it so plain that he who rules may read.

**THE WINSTON-ENGLISH LIBEL SUIT**

is the topic of the press and the latest sensation in business and legal circles. Such startling disclosures have been made in the matter, and the principal involved is of such magnitude as to justify a resume of the main points. Recently the assembly committee on Grievances were directed to investigate a petition of one Stephen English, setting forth that he is "deprived of his personal liberty" in Ludlow St. jail, in default of bail on a suit for libel brought against him by Mr. F. S. Winston, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city. Without asking for power to sit in New York, or to send for persons and papers, a majority of the committee came down here and held a meeting at Ludlow St. jail to hear English's story, and a day or two after held their next meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel to "investigate the management of the Company." At this meeting they heard but one witness, one McCulloch, a broker in lard who has been for years the sworn enemy of the Company mainly because his aspirations were high and failed. Then the Committee returned to Albany. As this Committee is the least important in the whole Legislature, and as it has not had a meeting before the winter, as it has nothing to do with insurance—there being a special State Department for the subject in the assembly composed of leading members, and as the members of this Grievance Committee seem to be terribly hard up financially, their conduct is regarded with grave suspicion. This English, the idiot who went into the blackmail and libel business because he thought it profitable, was formerly a policeman at Leeds in England, and was put out of the force for a criminal assault upon a woman. He was also formerly a waiter at the Alhambra, a noted low music and dancing hall in Leicester Square, London much frequented by people who desire to see the lower strata of the human life. His most prominent characteristic always and everywhere has been his utter incapacity to control his language and his licentiousness. Thrown into jail in default of bail on a charge of libel and for a long course of systematic libels upon several leading public men, he endeavored by every means delay coming out while trying to win public sympathy as one "deprived of his personal liberty." The charges made against the company have been investigated to my knowledge no less than four times, and the State Insurance Department, Legislative Committees and policy holders, alike extol not only the economy and wisdom with which its affairs are conducted, but the firmness of its officers, who will not be blackmailed by an "organ" or a "Ring."

### FASHION CHAT.

A leading furnishing house displays evening dresses by gaslight, bringing out the faint shimmering tints of silk with fine effect, more than a score of Parisian dresses are shown; they have demi-traine with fanciful revers, tabliers, sashes and parts of overskirts; the basques have voluminous Medici fraises. The new sashes are of double-faced Satin ribbon, black on one side, the dress color on the other. White crepe lace pleatings fine, soft and clear, supersede Swiss muslin pleatings on silk. Quantities of embroidery appear in silk floss, and newer still in pearl and jet on illusion, which is then applied to the silk. PEARL.

### Miscellaneous News.

The ice in the St. Lawrence river is still firm above Quebec.

The first propeller of the season bound for the upper lakes left Buffalo on Sunday morning.

Canal Auditor Dayton says it will cost \$16,869 to repair damages done to the Black River Canal by the recent freshets.

The safety of Sir Samuel Baker and wife is now assured.

Owing to the prevalence of the epizootic in San Francisco, Chinamen and hand cars have been substituted for horses.

Ex-Representatives Peters, of Maine, and Cox, of New York, have sent to the Treasury the amount of their extra pay.

Emperor William of Germany has given a French cannon, captured at Sedan, to the Lutheran Church at Tisiusville, Pennsylvania, to be cast into a bell for the church.

A circular issued by the Agricultural Department shows the winter wheat crop to be in better condition, than in the spring of 1872. The crop in California is reported in an excellent condition, and another mammoth yield is expected.

In Chicago, a room in which garments were cleaned with benzine, became so filled with gas that it caught fire from a

tote and exploded, filling the room with flames. Two persons were severely injured.

It is said in Washington that General Crook is carrying out the peace policy in accordance with orders of the President issued over two years ago, which is to protect the Indians on reservation, prevent as far as possible depredations and punish Indians committing them.

F. L. Taintor, cashier of the Atlantic Bank, has to the great surprise of its President "used," during the past five years, \$400,000 of the bank's funds, lost them, and then called on the Clearing-house and closed the concern.

A Washington dispatch says: In consequence of the payment of warrants for a very large amount of money this month Secretary Richardson does not anticipate much reduction in the public debt.

All of the young men of the Pi Utes, who passed the winter in the settlements of Nebraska, have disappeared, well mounted and armed; it is thought they have joined the bands in the mountains and hostilities will soon commence. The Indians who recently left the Yankton reservation in Oregon have appeared in the Lewis river settlements, painted for war. A general rising among the Indians of eastern Oregon is feared.

The water in the long level in the Welland canal is four feet below the usual spring level, and many vessels are fast in the mud.

April 24, Mrs. Annie Hemmey, twenty-six years of age, wife of George Hemmey, a respectable shoemaker, residing at No. 87, Third Street, New York during a fit of insanity killed her two children, George, aged three years, and Francis, aged five months.

If the bill to regulate interest and prevent usury, passed by the Senate, should become a law it would still be illegal to take more than seven per cent interest. The penalty for taking more is reduced to forfeiture of the interest, leaving to render the principal intact. No person but the borrower can bring suit for the recovery of the excess of interest, and no suit can be brought unless commenced within six months after the time for which money was borrowed has expired.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the sale of \$6,000,000 of gold, and purchase of \$1,000,000 of bonds during May. Payment of the May interest on United States bonds will commence on the 28th, without rebate.

A dispatch from Fort Garry, Manitoba reports that a collision has occurred between United States troops and the Black feet Indians, and that number of soldiers were killed. Indians to the number of seven or eight thousand have crossed the line and the interior settlements of Manitoba are threatened. The War Department has made preparations for protecting surveying parties on the Northern Pacific railroad. Forty companies, including all branches of the service, will accompany the expedition.

Mr. Fred. W. Seward, son of the late Wm. H. Seward, has offered a prize, called the Seward Memorial Prize, to be contested for by members chosen from the literary societies of Union College.

**ANOTHER FIGHT WITH THE MODOCES.**

**FIVE OFFICERS AND FORTY-FOUR MEN KILLED, ED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.**

LAVA BEDS, April 26.—A reconnoitering party composed of batteries "K" and "A," fourth artillery, and company "E" twenty-first infantry, left the camp at 7:30 o'clock this morning, proceeding in a direction known to lead to the present stronghold of the Modocs. Captain E. Thomas, of the fourth artillery, being in command. A dozen or so Warm Spring Indians were expected to co-operate on Captain Thomas' left. The troops having thrown out skirmishers, advanced without molestation, until they arrived at the foot of the bluffs south of the lava bed, having, meanwhile, signalled to the camp that no Indians were to be found. On reaching the bluff the Modocs then opened a severe fire, causing the troops to seek shelter as they could find in the cervices, chasms, &c. As usual, the foe was unseen. The first position soon became untenable, owing to the fact that the Indians were to be found. 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## HOME AND COUNTY.

### Linen Wedding.

On Saturday, the 26th ult., Mr. H. Barber and wife celebrated the 20th anniversary of their nuptial life by a Linen Wedding trimmed with silver, in which their many friends participated, making the occasion a happy one by filling their residence with much good cheer, and hearty congratulations for their 20 years of fidelity to each other.

They were most felicitously addressed by their former pastor, Rev. B. F. Barker, while he presented the pledges of good will. After which they were "toasted" in a glass of pure water by our venerable Mexico "D. D." (Rev. B. Holmes), and many blessings pronounced upon their future; while all present joined in a characteristic response.

### Local Legislation.

The following bill has been introduced into the Assembly by Hon. J. L. Bulkley, read twice and referred to the committee on internal affairs, reported favorably from said committee, and committed to the committee of the whole:

**AN ACT** to prevent the spoiling of winter roads, by pitch-holing and cutting off heavy loads.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

**SECTION 1.** On and after the first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, it shall not be lawful for any person to use on the public roads or highways in the counties of Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis and Oneida, any sleigh, sled or bobs for carrying greater loads than one-half ton each, unless the sleigh, sled or bobs have runners two and one-half inches or more wide on their bottoms, and that said sleigh, sled or bobs shall be three feet and eight inches apart from the outside of one runner or the shoe thereof to the outside of the other; excepting pleasure sleighs and omnibuses.

**PERSONAL.**—The Watertown Dispatch of the 21st ult., contains an article on the Common Schools of Watertown, in which one of our townsmen receives honorable mention. The old academy building having been repaired after being used as a military hospital, in the war of 1812-15, again became a schoolhouse, where "the smaller children were instructed in those studies suitable to their age and capacity in the second story, by that accomplished gentleman and able instructor, Avery Skinner. The academy was afterwards taken down. Mr. Skinner continued to teach private schools in Watertown a few years (in 1821-2), in a large room over some stores where is now Washington Hall block. He afterwards went to Union Square, in Oswego county, where he is now living, and where he soon won, and worthily sustained the distinction which his friends and the public long since gave him as the "Hon. Avery Skinner."

**MILLER'S CARRIAGE FACTORY.**—One day this week we visited the Carriage Factory of Lewis Miller, in this village, and were gratified at seeing the large stock of beautiful carriages he has in his warerooms. There were open buggies, and two-seated, built in the various modern styles, graceful and inviting; also covered buggies of all styles, beautifully trimmed and exquisite in finish, so that it seemed that from his assortment the most fastidious might be pleased. But if the particular kind of carriage could not be found there, one could order what he wanted and be sure of being suited in the end. Mr. Miller keeps a large number of the best of workmen, and endeavors not only to satisfy his customers in the excellence of his carriages, but also to furnish them as cheaply as they can conveniently be sold. We noticed two omnibuses in process of manufacture, and believe that there is no style of wagon which Mr. Miller is unable to furnish. We think Mexico has reason to congratulate herself that such manufactures exist within its limits.

**A NEW ENTERPRISE.**—The firm of John Severance and Olin Ballard have commenced the business of boat building, and are prospering so finely that the first boat is near completion, and will be launched on Little Salmon river early in this month. It is built after a model of their own, and much skill and ingenuity is shown in its construction. We have not yet learned the name of the new craft.

**REFEREES TO EXAMINE TREASURERS' ACCOUNTS.**—In accordance with rules eighty-two of the Supreme Court, requiring the general term to appoint a referee in each county of the department to examine the accounts of the county treasurers, this court at its late session in Rochester made the appointments, and directed that reports be made at the next term of the court in Buffalo, on the second Tuesday in June. The referee for Oswego county is George G. French, Esq., of this village.

**THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS**—of the Amateur Debating Society, which took place on Friday evening, resulted as follows: President, C. H. Stone; Vice-President, E. J. Stone; Secretary, Gertrude R. Stone; Treasurer, John Severance; Editor, George Severance; Edress, Ida Sadalin.

**EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.**—At a meeting of the Educational Society, held on Tuesday night, the following officers were elected: President, George Myers; Vice-President, M. W. Collins; Secretary, Mary J. Ford; Treasurer, Chas. Alton; Editor, W. M. Brown; Edress, Florence Lawrence.

**LEMONAN ANALINE DYES.**—These dyes are in liquid form, and sold by John C. Taylor only. Twelve different colors but from these all shades and all colors can be made. They are the cheapest and most simple dyes in the world, and will color twice as much as the same quantity of any other dye. Call and examine.

**EXETER HALL**—A Sunday Evening Monthly Magazine of sacred music, published in London (Eng.), has been sent us by its New York agents, Messrs. Boosey & Co., 644 Broadway. Its pages are beautifully clear and neat, and it is filled with music which some of our friends skilled in the art pronounce very fine.

**A meeting of Protection Fire Company will be held at Engine Hall on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.**

**CHRIST CHURCH (Universalist).**—Regular services every Sunday, at 2 o'clock p.m. All are invited. Seats free. Rev. James Vincent, Pastor.

### Real Estate Sales.

Luke D. Smith to Edward M. Winslow, 65 36-100 acres in Parish. Consideration, \$1,200: Deed dated March, 1872.

Robert Elliott to George P. Elliott, 2 16-100 acres in Central Square, \$500: July, 1872.

James J. Roosevelt to William Turnell, 60 acres in Hastings, \$300: March 1873.

Mitchell H. Farman to David D. Landers, one acre in New Haven, \$1,200: March, 1873.

Leicester Goodrich to Isaac N. Taplin, 7 acres and 51 rods in New Haven, \$900: December, 1866.

Lake Gile to William Gile, undivided one-half of 14 14-100 acres in New Haven, \$2,760: April, 1873.

Alexander Gile to Harriet Wing, 6 acres 56 rods in New Haven, \$500: April 1873.

William C. Pierpont to Gardner D. Nelson, 21 6-100 acres in Albion, \$455: 94: December, 1872.

Timothy W. Skinner to Amos J. House, 50 acres in Parish, \$2,000: April 1873.

William S. Colvin to William H. Purley, 30 acres in Orwell, \$1,400: March, 1873.

Henry J. Daggett to Austin Y. Odell, 87 1/4 acres in New Haven, \$3,500: November, 1868.

### PARISH.

We notice that Rev. Mr. McCollough is not returned to our place again by the Northern New York Conference. In behalf of those not members of the M. E. Church, we can say he would have been their first choice. Mr. McCollough has endeared himself to that class of people by his uniform courtesy, gentlymanly bearing and social feeling. He could act with them in promoting reforms in society. He felt and labored for all the moral interests of the community, appeared to labor for them in love, and not to be actuated by a revengeful or censorious spirit. There has not been any great religious excitement during his sojourn of two years in this place, but there is a much better state of feeling in the community. God manifests his glory and majesty in the calmas well as in the storm. After the gentle shower, the roses bud and bloom better than after the flood. Life and beauty manifest themselves more gloriously after the gentle dew than after the hurricane. Eld. McCollough has tried to imitate nature, in bringing about spiritually what nature brings about naturally. The fruits of Eld. McCollough's ministry are seen here, not in the tornado, but in the sunshine and in the calm. Conversations under his ministry will be rather regaled in heaven than on church books. Eld. McCollough goes to Rensselaer Falls, about 12 miles from Ogdensburg.

One of the bridges at Parish is built and in use—the one near the saw mill. It is an excellent bridge and an honor to the place. It was superintended and built by a doctor and a minister, and a master of course it is all right. Doctors of the body and soul, united, will produce excellent results.

Three bankers went through here on the cars the other day, snugly encased in one corner together. We wonder what is up now. One of the bankers we have frequently seen in Mexico. We guess there is a reform going on, for there is a "Luther" among them. Parish, April 26, 1873. O.D.

**BARN BURNED.**—C. Syder, of Palermo, was burning some rubbish in the field on Tuesday, when a straw stack took fire from the sparks; the flames quickly communicated with the barn, and spread so rapidly that, with its contents amounting to about two hundred dollars, was consumed. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.**—The undersigned offers for sale her house and lot on South Jefferson St. Adjoining the house is a most excellent well of water, and the lot contains a number of apple, pear and plum trees—all young and thrifty—also some choice grape vines. For price, &c., inquire on the premises or at Stone, Robinson & Co's.

Mr. A. HOLLOWECK, Mexico, April 24, 1873.

### List of Letters

Remaining in Mexico P. O., uncalled for April 30, 1873:

B. F. Armstrong, 5 W. R. Fitch; Geddy & Jones; Mrs. Emma Halsey; Warren Loomis; Miss Emma Miller; Willis Merritt; Charley Rose; J. W. Wood.

People calling for the above letters will say they are advertised, and give the date.

L. F. ALFRED, P. M.

A large stock of Picture Frames at greatly reduced prices. Also Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, at Beals' Picture Gallery, Mexico. Call and examine them.

**MILLINERY.**—Having returned from New York City, with a nice assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, I shall be pleased to wait on all my old customers, and as many new ones as will favor me with a call. Bleaching and pressing done.

Also for sale a nice variety of flower seeds from the firm of Chase Bros. & Woodward, which are being sold cheaper than those sold by other firms.

Mrs. T. J. TEMPLE, Mexico, April 15, 1873.

**LOAN COMMISSIONERS.**—Willet R. Ward, Esq., of the town of Oswego, and Hon. O. R. Earl, of the town of Sandy Creek, have been appointed Loan Commissioners by Gov. Dix for the county of Oswego, the former in the place of Edwin Allen, Esq., of Oswego, and the latter in the place of John Davis, Esq., of Sandy Creek, whose terms of office have expired.

**THE LAKE SIDE NEWS.**—of Cleveland, of this country, has its name changed to the New Era, and comes to us enlarged and greatly improved. The people of Cleveland out to feel proud of their paper, and give it a prompt and hearty support.

Spring has come again, and with it came a new and large invoice of Ballard's wonderful Dollar Jap. Tea. Go at once and get a pound.

Genuine old government Java coffee at Ballard's.

### Modern Dancing.

It is not surprising that God and the Bible should be appealed to as upholding dancing. In the dark days, when we had four million of slaves, men proved by clear statement the divine right of slaveholding. So also are there members of churches and ministers in England, and on the Continent of Europe, who justify the practice of drinking liquor from the Bible, and who feel quite indignant if any one calls in question their right thus to drink. There are persons who turn the Sabbath into a day of recreation, with the smallest fragment at the beginning of the Sabbath for worship, and they quote the passage, with great boldness, which says—"The Sabbath was made for man." The Mormons uphold the doctrine of a plurality of wives, because they find that in Old Testament times this usage was tolerated. There is no end to this kind of reasoning. Even the devil himself quoted Scripture when he would lead astray the Saviour of men. If modern dancing has no other argument by which to sustain itself than ancient dancing, it is evidently dying for want of air. Is there a man who does not know that the dancing mentioned in Scripture is a very different thing from the dancing of these? In many cases where dancing is referred to in the Bible, it is as a part of religious worship. When the women of Israel took their timbrels and danced after the Red Sea had been crossed, and the enemy destroyed, that was the way they thanked and praised God because "he had triumphed gloriously." We read also that "David danced before the Lord." The people called "Shakers" have adopted the practice of religious dancing. I am not aware that Christ has perpetuated dancing in the Christian Church as a part of divine worship. Do our modern dances mean to establish a Church of Latter Day Saints, with dancing and timbrels as the inspired way of serving the Most High? Then they may as well go the whole figure, and have slain beasts, slavery, and many wives. If they do not mean to go as far as this, then there is no kind of suitableness in referring to the Old Testament in upholding dancing. The Shakers are consistent in their style of argument, because dancing with them is worship.

But, perhaps, the Bible is quoted simply for the purpose of showing that dancing is not wrong per se. No one affirms that it is wrong per se. The mere fact that a man jumps up into the air and comes down again, is not certainly a sinful amusement. Abstract dancing is not the question at all. Modern dancing is an exceedingly concrete affair, and we must take it in all its surroundings, relations, consequences; take it in its totality. Viewing it thus as it is, we pronounced it to be antagonistic to the spirit of Christianity.

In the first place, the mingling of the sexes, which is a very important feature in modern dancing, is not conducive to purity. The friends who quote the Bible will here bring to a stand. Even if they wish to cite the notable case of the daughter of Herodias, whose price for pleasing the king was the head of John the Baptist,—even she danced by herself. There is no mixing of men and women in the dance, as far as we can understand the language of Scripture touching the subject. Just think of a company of men being compelled to dance two or three hours by themselves! I dare say they would want to be paid for the performance. The whole thing would be out with sheep dulcimer if it were confined to this method. It is the mingling of the sexes that makes dancing so popular. If four or five men were to enter a house, and, after saying good evening, were to clasp round the waist four or five women, they would be looked upon as persons who neither knew politeness nor modesty; and yet, in the dance, that is quite proper.

Mr. Wilkinson, a Boston writer, author of the treatise entitled "The Dance of Modern Society," uses the following language: "It is no accident that the dance is what it is. It mingles the sexes in such closeness of personal approach and contact, as, outside of the dance, is nowhere tolerated in respectable society. It does this under a complexity of circumstances, that conspire to heighten the impropriety of it. It is evening, and the hour is late. There is the delicious and unconscious intoxication of music and motion in the blood. There is the strange, confusing sense of being individually unobserved among so many, while yet the natural, noble shame, which alone guards the purity of men and women, is absent. Hour after hour the dance whirls its giddy kaleidoscope around, bringing hearts so near that they almost beat against each other, mixing the warm, mutual breaths, darting the fine, personal electricity across between the meeting fingers, flushing the face, and lighting the eyes with a quick language, subject often to gross interpretations on the part of the vivacious—why, this fashionable institution seems to have been invented in perfidy to give our human passions leave to disport themselves unreproved by conscience, by reason, or by shame. We say the dance is not fortuitous such. It is such essentially. Consider, ye Christian fathers and brothers and husbands, to what horrible contact the opportunities of the dance expose your daughters, sisters and wives. For who that has gained any experience of the world is ignorant of the fact that hardly once does a considerable party assemble, even in the most respectable society, without including some man whom his associates know to be a libertine at heart, if not in life. Believe me, however women escape without the smell of fire from their garments, men often do not get out of the furnace save with a flame devouring them, that they seek strange fountains, and willingly damn their souls to quench. It tasks a resolutely firm nerve to speak thus of things that brave it out before the world and the Church, only for want of being thus spoken of."

Now, it is not necessary to the strength of the argument that all dancing should thus awaken impure emotions. It is fair to admit that persons engage in the dance who have no taint of licentiousness about them—persons who never think of anything of the kind. Still, when looking at dancing, we must take it as it is; we take it with its dark side of evil as well as those not so evil. Even in a country ball, you will find strange beings. Some of the men are not of the highest type. Their swearing and drinking proclaim what they are. Now and then you will find a female going the round of the dance whose virtue is not above suspicion. Then, again, there are dances which are known to be licentious in their nature. No man can deny this.

who is at all acquainted with the facts of the case. To be linked in any way to such scenes is not by any means pleasant.

**BIEFS.**

Clean out your cellars.

Every business man should advertise.

"And after many days, dry land appeared."

The Sandy Creek News celebrated its third birth day last week.

The game laws do not interfere with "house hunting" at this season.

The Syracuse Northern R. R. is open and running its entire length.

We much regret to learn that Mr. Alviro Alfred is dangerously ill.

Thomas Kings, aged 16, was killed by a falling timber at the iron works in Oswego, Saturday.

Rev. J. H. Lamb occupied the parsonage of the Methodist church on Sunday last.

Mrs. Clothier, has an advertisement in another column which will be of interest to students in the academy.

Rev. Mr. Dempsey preached his farewell at Prattville and Texas last Sabbath. We wish him success wherever he may go.

We are much pleased to learn that Rev. B. F. Barker, the new Presiding Elder of the Oswego District, is to continue his residence in this village.

LYMAN ROBBINS, Assessor.

**MARRIED:**

April 23, 1873, at Boyd's Hotel, Parish, by Rev. A. P. Phinney, Mr. Elmer Fuller to Miss Ellen Baker, both of Constantia, Oswego Co., N. Y.

**DIED:**

April 22, 1873, James K. Sampson, aged 23 years. He was the oldest son of John Sampson, of Parish. He was in business at the time he was taken sick, and according to the rules of the city, had to be removed to the hospital. His wife was permitted to attend him.

LYMAN ROBBINS, Assessor.

**REASONS WHY THE PAIN-KILLER**

Manufactured by

PERRY DAVIS & SON

Is the

Best Family Medicine of the Age!

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. Pain-Killer, is the most certain Cholera medicine that medical science has produced.

2nd. Pain-Killer, as a Diarrhea and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. Pain-Killer will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose will remove them.

4th. Pain-Killer will cure Dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. Pain-Killer is an almost never failing remedy for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.

6th. Pain-Killer has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Child Diseases; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. Pain-Killer will destroy Badges, Fossils, Worms, Whirlwinds Old Saws, Snakes, giving relief

## What Post to Read.

Miners should read Coleridge.

People of small stature should read Longfellow.

Ladresses should read B iron.

Soldiers should read Shakespeare.

Stockraisers should read Bulwer.

Dressmakers should read Saxe.

Lovers should read Harte.

Floor dealers should read Miller.

People who are fond of Indians should read Savage.

Catholics should read Pope.

Domestic people should read Holmes.

Painters should read White.

Locquacious people should read Chat-

terton.

Menagerie men should read Campbell.

The Dutch should read Holland.

Festidious people should read Dante.

Jewelers should read Goldsmith.

Spinsters should read Hemans.

People who idle fires with gasoline should read Burns.

Oyster dealers should read Shelley.

School teachers should peruse Reid.

Real estate operators should read Landon.

Invalids should read Payne.

Tobacco chewers should read Chaucer.

Butchers should read Lamb.

Those who read but little should read Moore.

Milliners should read Hood.

Inquisitive people should read Prior.

Sleepy people should read Wake.

Old People should read Gray.

Sad people should read Gay.

Slow persons should Swift.

Fruit dealers should read Canning.

Hotel keepers should read Butler.

Scholars should read Lessing.

Sportmen should read Hunt.

Hogs should read Waller.

## Prof. Fowler's Greatest Work.

The National Publishing Company of Philadelphia, have just issued very valuable work, by Prof. O. S. Fowler, on Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Interrelations; Love, its Laws, Power, &c. It is a masterly exposition of the laws which control the relations of the sexes, and their duties toward each other.

"Know thyself" was the profound injunction of the ancient sage, and it is the neglect to comply with this precept which causes much of the misery and sinfulness of the world. It is astonishing to find how utterly ignorant men and women, otherwise accomplished and intelligent, are concerning themselves. Husbands and wives constantly feel the need of more light on the subject of their relations to each other, especially concerning the great duty for which marriage was instituted. It is for the purpose of diffusing this knowledge that Prof. Fowler has given to the world this work on "Sexual Science," which is simply an explanation of the laws which govern the sexes in their relations to each other. He points out the duties of husbands and wives and discloses facts of which no true man or woman ought to be ignorant.

His book is pure and elevated in its style and ideas, and furnishes a practical solution of many of the most perplexing questions of life. It touches upon questions and discusses them thoroughly, in which every married person is interested.

The advice which it gives to unhappy or indifferent husbands and wives is sound and practical, and its warnings to those who seek to promote pleasure at the expense of health ought to be read by every one.

All friends of morality and purity in social life will hail the advent of Prof. Fowler's book with delight, and those who seek information upon the curious and tragic features of domestic life, those who would study human nature stripped of its marks and disguises, will find this volume the best hand-book in existence.

The book is a real blessing to the public, and will be regarded as such by all who read it. The low price at which it is issued brings it within the reach of all. It is sold by subscription only, and agents are wanted in every county.



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Groceries,  
Crockery,  
Glass Ware  
Plated Ware,  
And Cutlery.

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AND  
Eggs,  
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Hoose & Cobb,

## BEST THING IN THE WEST.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

## LANDS!

THREE MILLION Acres

Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the  
Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit. Seven per Cent.

Interest 2½ per cent reduction to

settlers who improve.

## A FREE PASS TO LAND BUYERS!

THE FACTS about this Great new Low

Prius, Long Credit, and a Refuse to settle

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For Circumstances and general information, address

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TOPEKA, KAN.

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J. S. PAGE, President.

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## FACTS

## Worth Knowing.

The place to buy anything in

## DRY GOODS

OR CLOTHING,

Is at

## Stone Robinson & Co's,

Where you will find a good assortment of

Dress Goods,

Shawls,

Skirts,

Corsets,

Gloves, &c.,

AT LOW PRICES.

We have a large stock of

CLOTHES which we bought several months ago,

and which have been largely sold, can now sell them at very nearly wholesale prices.

We have also just received a large invoice of

Cassimere, Tricots, Coatings and Beavers, which

we propose to sell at rates that will compare favorably with any other house in the country.

Clothing made to order, of the latest style, and

warranted to fit. A good assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AND

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Constantly on hand.

We have a quantity of Men's and Boys' Boots,

which we are closing out to make room for other goods. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Mexico, Sept. 9, 1872.

## GOIT & RICHARDSON.

Mexico, Nov. 6, 1872.

## DRUGS and MEDICINES.

E. L. Huntington

Would inform his patrons and friends

that he has filled his

## Drug Store,

ON MAIN STREET,

with a new and carefully selected stock

of the best quality.

## DRUGS and Medicines.

TOILET AND FANCY GOODS,

CHEMICAL AND DYE STUFFS

of the best quality.

## PAINTS,

OILS TURPENTINE,

VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.,

Will be always on hand, and offered at

the lowest market price.

## PRESCRIPTIONS

Carefully prepared.

## WATCHES,

CLOCKS AND SILVER WARE,

CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK.

Agent for Morton's Gold Poudre, and

Lazarus & Morris' Perfected Spectacles.

E. L. HUNTINGTON,

Mexico, Nov. 6, 1872.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of the Statute of Limitations,

we give notice to all creditors,

that we have been appointed to collect the

said debts, and to sue for the recovery of

the same, in the name of the said deceased.

And whereas, default has been made in the

payment of money secured to be paid in and

by said mortgagee at the date of the first publication

of this notice, in the sum of \$1,000.00,

and there is unpaid due to us the sum of

one thousand and twelve dollars and

six cents (\$1,012.06), making due and to become

due principal and interest, the sum of one thousand

and six cents (\$1,018.06) at the date of the

first publication of this notice.

And whereas, default has been made in the

payment of money secured to be paid in and

by said mortgagee at the date of the first publication

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